

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

RONALD L. FLEMING,	:	CIVIL NO. <b>3:07-CV-01039</b>
	:	
Plaintiff	:	(Judge Munley)
	:	
v.	:	(Magistrate Judge Smyser)
	:	
WARDEN DENNIS BOWEN,	:	
CAPTAIN JOHN DARYMON,	:	
CO KEVIN CARROLL,	:	
CO JARRETT SMITH,	:	
and MEDICAL STAFF -	:	
JOHN DOE 1, 2, 3 & 4,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

**ORDER**

On June 7, 2007, the plaintiff, a prisoner proceeding *pro se*, commenced this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action by filing a complaint.

The complaint names as defendants: Dennis Bowen, the Warden of the York County Prison; Captain John Darymon; Corrections Officer Kevin Carroll; Corrections Officer Jarrett

Smith; and Medical Staff - John Doe 1, John Doe 2, John Doe 3 and John Doe 4.

The plaintiff alleges that on April 4, 2007, he was incarcerated in the York County Prison. He alleges that due to a gunshot wound he has a badly injured leg. He alleges that a bullet is lodged behind his calf, that his right femur was broken and that he has a rod with screws in his leg. The plaintiff alleges that due to his injuries he was housed in the medical department of the prison.

The plaintiff alleges that on April 29, 2007, he attended morning yard in the medical courtyard. He alleges that another inmate approached him and asked him why he had told defendants Carroll and Smith and another officer that he was going to hit that inmate in his colostomy bag. He alleges that he told the inmate that the officers were lying and trying to start a fight. He alleges that the inmate then hit him on the top of the head with his fist. He alleges that his

crutches fell and that he fell to the ground causing him extreme pain.

The plaintiff alleges that after the assault defendant Darymon handcuffed him, was disrespectful to him, told him that he would be made out to be the aggressor and that he would be locked up and placed on suicide watch. The plaintiff alleges that he was placed on suicide watch for over twenty four hours and that he was provided with no medical assistance.

The plaintiff alleges that after he was assaulted by the inmate he was given an evaluation by a John Doe defendant in the medical department but that he received no treatment. The plaintiff also alleges that after the assault he filed a grievance regarding defendants Carroll, Smith and Darymon.

The plaintiff alleges that he was moved in a wheelchair by defendants Carroll and Smith into a small room across from the medical department and that defendants Carroll and Smith began smacking him, pulling his ear and telling him to keep his

mouth shut about the incident. The plaintiff alleges that he screamed for a white shirt and that defendant Darymon came in and witnessed that he was upset and screaming. He alleges that he was then escorted by wheelchair by defendants Darymon and Smith to the Behavior Adjustment Unit (BAU). He alleges that he was given a false misconduct for assaulting the other inmate and placed in the BAU for thirty days.

The plaintiff alleges that he was placed on suicide watch for over 24 hours by defendant Darymon. He alleges that he was forced to lay face down by defendant Smith and others to have his handcuffs removed. He alleges that he was stripped of his clothing and that the he was pushed face down by defendant Smith and then called a pussy. He alleges that defendant Darymon was present.

The plaintiff alleges that from April 29, 2007 until May 13, 2007 he had to shower in the BAU with no handicap accessible equipment - until a medical note was issued for a shower chair. He allege that on May 27, 2007 he fell face

first while showering and was unconscious. He alleges that he was taken to the medical department but given poor treatment.

By an Order dated June 20, 2007, we reviewed the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. We stated:

This is a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action. "Section 1983 imposes civil liability upon any person who, acting under the color of state law, deprives another individual of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States." *Shuman v. Penn Manor School Dist.*, 422 F.3d 141, 146 (3d Cir. 2005). Section 1983 "does not create any new substantive rights but instead provides a remedy for the violation of a federal constitutional or statutory right." *Id.* "To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff 'must allege both a deprivation of a federally protected right and that this deprivation was committed by one acting under color of state law.'" *Woloszyn v. County of Lawrence*, 396 F.3d 314, 319 (3d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Lake v. Arnold*, 112 F.3d 682, 689 (3d Cir. 1997)).

We conclude that the complaint fails to state a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim upon which relief may be granted against defendant Bowen and the John Doe medical staff defendants.

The complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted against defendant Bowen because the plaintiff has not alleged that defendant Bowen was personally involved in the alleged events underlying his claims.

"It is, of course, well established that a defendant in a civil rights case cannot be held responsible for a constitutional violation which he or she neither participated in nor approved." *C.H. Ex. Rel. Z.H. Oliva*, 226 F.3d 198, 201 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 2000). "There is no vicarious, respondeat superior liability under § 1983." *Id.* at 202. Liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 may only be based upon a defendant's personal involvement in conduct amounting to a constitutional violation. *Hampton v. Holmesburg Prison Officials*, 546 F.2d 1077, 1082 (3d Cir. 1976). The complaint must contain averments of the involvement of the defendant in the conduct which caused a violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights. *Rode v. Dellarciprete*, 845 F.2d 1195, 1207 (3d Cir. 1988). A 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action against a state supervisory official requires allegations that the defendant actually participated in or had actual knowledge of and acquiesced in the events forming the basis of the claims. *Egan v. Concini*, 585 F. Supp. 801, 804 (M.D. Pa. 1984).

The plaintiff has not alleged that defendant Bowen actually participated in or had actual knowledge of and acquiesced in the events forming the basis of his claims. Accordingly, the complaint fails to state a claim against defendant Bowen upon which relief can be granted.

The complaint also fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted against the John Doe medical staff defendants.

In order for the plaintiff to state a viable Eighth Amendment medical claim he must allege that the defendants acted with

deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976).

The concept of serious medical need has two components, one relating to the consequences of a failure to treat and the other relating to the obviousness of those consequences. *Colburn v. Upper Darby Twp.*, 946 F.2d 1017, 1023 (3d Cir. 1991). The condition must be such that a failure to treat can be expected to lead to substantial and unnecessary suffering, injury or death. *Id.* Also, the condition must be one that has been diagnosed by a doctor as requiring treatment or one that is so obvious that a lay person would easily recognize the need for a doctor's attention. *Id.*

Mere medical malpractice does not give rise to a violation of the Eighth Amendment. *White v. Napoleon*, 897 F.2d 103, 108 (3d Cir. 1990). "While the distinction between deliberate indifference and malpractice can be subtle, it is well established that as long as a physician exercises professional judgment his behavior will not violate a prisoner's constitutional rights." *Brown v. Borough of Chambersburg*, 903 F.2d 274, 278 (3d Cir. 1990). The Third Circuit has "found 'deliberate indifference' in a variety of circumstances, including where the prison official (1) knows of a prisoner's need for medical treatment but intentionally refuses to provide it; (2) delays necessary medical treatment based on a non-medical reason; or (3) prevents a prisoner from receiving needed or recommended medical treatment." *Rouse v. Plantier*, 182 F.3d 192, 197 (3d Cir. 1999). The Third Circuit has also "found 'deliberate indifference' to exist when the prison official persists in a particular

course of treatment 'in the face of resultant pain and risk of permanent injury.'" *Id.* (quoting *White v. Napoleon*, 897 F.2d 103, 109 (3d Cir. 1990)). Prison medical authorities are given considerable latitude in the diagnosis and treatment of medical problems of inmates and courts will "disavow any attempt to second guess the propriety or adequacy of a particular course of treatment . . . which remains a question of sound professional judgment." *Little v. Lycoming County*, 912 F.Supp. 809, 815 (M.D.Pa. 1996) (quoting *Inmates of Allegheny County Jail v. Pierce*, 612 F.2d 754, 762 (3d Cir. 1979)). Mere disagreement as to the proper medical treatment does not support an Eighth Amendment claim. *Monmouth County Correctional Institutional Inmates v. Lanzaro*, 834 F.2d 326, 346 (3d Cir. 1987) ("Courts, determining what constitutes deliberate indifference, have consistently held that mere allegations of malpractice do not raise issues of constitutional import. . . . Nor does mere disagreement as to the proper medical treatment support a claim of an eighth amendment violation."); *White, supra*, 897 F.2d at 110 (mere disagreement over proper treatment does not state a claim upon which relief can be granted).

Although the plaintiff alleges that he was not provided with medical treatment after the assault, he does not allege what treatment was required and it is not apparent from the allegations in the complaint what, if any, medical treatment was required at that point. Also, although the plaintiff alleges that he was provided with poor treatment after his fall in the shower, he has again not alleged what treatment, if any, was required and not provided. The plaintiff has not alleged that



the John Doe defendants were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs. Nor has the plaintiff alleged facts from which it could reasonably be inferred that the John Doe defendants were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs. Accordingly, the complaint fails to state a claim against the John Doe medical defendants upon which relief can be granted.

Doc. 6 at 5-11.

Before dismissing a complaint or claims for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court must grant the plaintiff leave to amend his complaint unless amendment would be inequitable or futile. See *Grayson v. Mayview State Hospital*, 293 F.3d 103, 114 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 2002). In the instant case, we granted the plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint to attempt, if appropriate, to cure the deficiencies noted in the Order. The Order provided that any amended complaint shall be complete in all respects and shall contain all of the plaintiff's claims, shall be a new pleading which stands by itself as an adequate complaint without reference to the complaint already filed, and shall be "simple, concise, and

direct" as required by the Rules of Civil Procedure. We indicated that if the plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint, we will recommend that defendant Bowen and the John Doe medical staff defendants be dismissed.

On June 20, 2007, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint.

We will strike the amended complaint because it does not comply with the Order of June 20, 2007. The amended complaint is not complete and does not contain all of the plaintiff's claims. Although not specifically referencing the original complaint, the amended complaint does not make sense without reference to the original complaint.

We will give the plaintiff one more opportunity to file a proper amended complaint.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the amended complaint (doc. 7) is **STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the

plaintiff may file another amended complaint on or before August 27, 2007. Any amended complaint shall be complete in all respects and shall contain all of the plaintiff's claims. It shall be a new pleading which stands by itself as an adequate complaint without reference to the complaint already filed. Any amended complaint shall also be "simple, concise, and direct" as required by the Rules of Civil Procedure. Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(e)(1). If the plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint, we will recommend that defendant Bowen and the John Doe medical staff defendants be dismissed.

/s/ J. Andrew Smyser

J. Andrew Smyser  
Magistrate Judge

Dated: July 26, 2007.